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**LEATHER RESEARCH
AND
TRAINING INSTITUTE
PENDIK/ISTANBUL**

DU/TUR/74/007

TURKEY.

Technical report:
TRAINING OF FUR HENS

Prepared for the Government of Turkey by the
United Nations Industrial Development Organization,
in an agency awarded with the consulting contract
No. P/12 and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations

United Nations Development Programme

LEATHER RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

PENDIK/ISTANBUL

DU/TUR/74/007

TURKEY

Technical report: Dressing of fur skins

Prepared for the Government of Turkey by the
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation,
as an agency associated with the executing agency,
the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

Based on the work of Peter Ebner, expert in the
dressing of fur skins

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
Vienna, 1976

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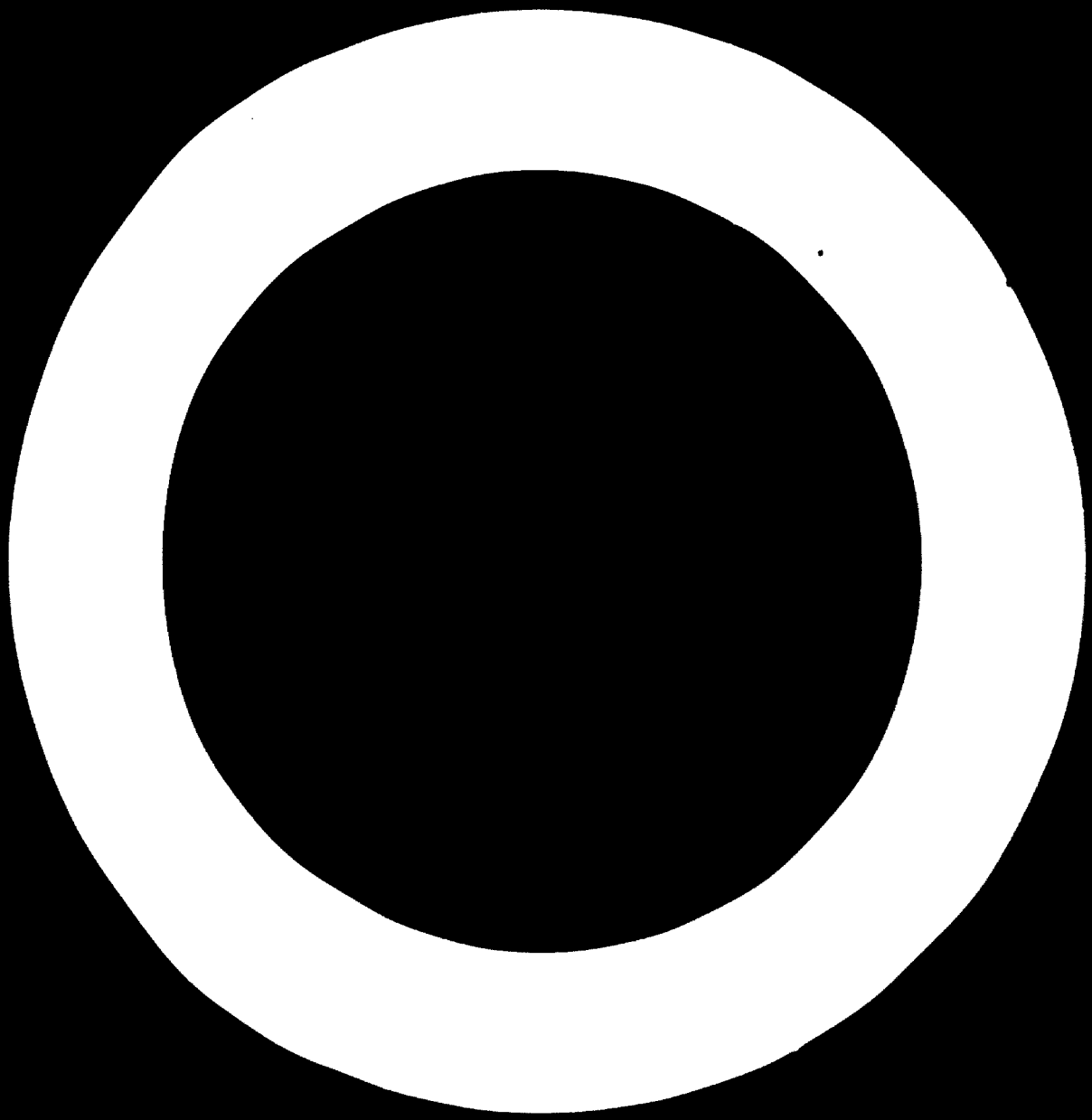
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ABSTRACT

In August 1975, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) assigned an expert in the dressing of fur (rabbit) skins to Pendik/Istanbul to assist in the organization and operation of the Leather Research and Training Institute (LRTI) there. This institute is a project (DU/TUR/74/007) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as the executing agency and UNIDO as an associated agency. The expert was to advise the Turkish fur industry in modern fur-processing techniques. During this mission, he was impressed by the development potential of the small tanning units of rural Anatolia, and he suggested the organization of mobile training and demonstration units that could be sent into the field to assist them.

In July 1976, the expert returned on a one-month follow-up mission. He again made direct contact with the Turkish fur industry, providing information and expertise on the spot in various factories. He also conducted information and training courses for people in the industry and from training institutions in Istanbul and Izmir. These courses were well attended and received. Further courses of this kind should be programmed.

It was unfortunate that tight scheduling and lack of time did not permit the expert to investigate some small rural tanneries of Anatolia. He still believes that they offer the best prospects for the development of the Turkish fur industry and for raising the living standards of these rural areas. He repeats his suggestion that mobile training and demonstration units, properly equipped and staffed by experts, be organized and sent into the field to promote the development of such local industries.



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INTRODUCTION

In August 1975, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) assigned an expert in the dressing of fur (rabbit) skins to Turkey to assist in the organization and operation of the Leather Research and Training Institute (LRTI) at Pendik. It is a project (DU/TUR/74/007) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the executing agency is the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); UNIDO is an associated organization. Specifically, the expert was to provide specialized advice on the dressing, for export, of the skins of rabbits of the New Zealand variety, and to advise the Turkish fur industry on modern fur-processing techniques and plant layouts.

In July 1976, the expert was reassigned to the project for a one-month follow-up mission. As a member of a team headed by the Project Manager, he was to:

Provide assistance to the Turkish fur industry, through offers of advice during visits to processing plants and to follow up the implementation of the fur-dressing methods and techniques that he had explained during his previous mission

Provide expert advice on the dressing of sheep skins with the wool on and of goat and calf skins with the hair on

Investigate the possibility of developing small-scale fur dressing as a rural industry in Anatolia

The work programme prepared for the expert during this mission is presented as annex I, the fur-processing plants that he visited and the kinds of furs about which he provided advice are listed in annex II, and the two information courses that he conducted are described in annex III.

I. ACTIVITIES OF THE EXPERT

The programme of activities of the expert during his one-month mission had been arranged beforehand by the Project Manager of LRTI (annex I). The first week was primarily devoted to visits to leather and fur factories in the Kazlıçeşme area of Istanbul, with offers of advice (annex II). The remaining three weeks were devoted to the information and training courses conducted by the expert at the Faculty of Agriculture of Aegean University (Ege Üniversitesi) at Izmir and at LRTI. Throughout his mission, the expert was accompanied by his local counterpart (annex IV). Consequently, all of the information provided by the expert during the factory visits as well as in the two training courses, is available at LRTI. This information includes a collection of technically detailed recipes that had been worked out and applied during the course given at LRTI.

Visits to fur and leather factories

During the first week of his mission, the expert and his local counterpart visited fur and leather factories in the Kazlıçeşme area of Istanbul, offering advice and checking on the implementation of the suggestions that he had made during his previous mission (annex II). The principal problems encountered, in the approximate order of their occurrence and importance, were:

- Too great a hardness and thickness of the skins of furs
- Lack of proper mechanical treatment
- Lack of proper chemicals, and the use of incorrect types
- Degreasing problems, especially with sheep and lamb skins
- Use of inappropriate methods

When giving advice, the expert regularly pointed out that local traditions, as well as climatic and other conditions, should always be considered.

Information and training courses

Three weeks were devoted to the information and training courses conducted by the expert at Aegean University in Izmir (one week) and at LRTI (two weeks). Day-by-day descriptions of these courses and the kinds of furs treated in them are presented in annex III.

The first course had 14 participants, about two thirds of them from the industry in Izmir and surrounding districts, the others being from the Fur Technology Department of the University. There were 23 participants in the course given at LRTI: 18 from the industry, not only from Istanbul but from other places, and 5 from LRTI.

During these courses, skins were dressed, dyed or manufactured. Appropriate modern technology, both mechanical and chemical, was demonstrated. During intermissions in the practical work, lectures on its theoretical basis were delivered.

Development of rural tanning units

In the report on his previous mission to LRTI, the expert recommended that particular attention be devoted to the small-scale fur-processing units in rural areas that supply most of Turkey's local market. He continues to be convinced that this sector of the Turkish fur industry has very great potential, not just for Turkey as a whole but particularly for the rural population of Anatolia. He had recommended the organization of mobile demonstration and training units, staffed by experts and provided with machinery, chemicals and printed information leaflets, which could be sent into the field to give help and advice on the spot. Unfortunately, he found that this suggestion had not been followed up. The tightness of the scheduling during this mission did not permit the expert to inspect any rural tanning units, as he had expected to do.

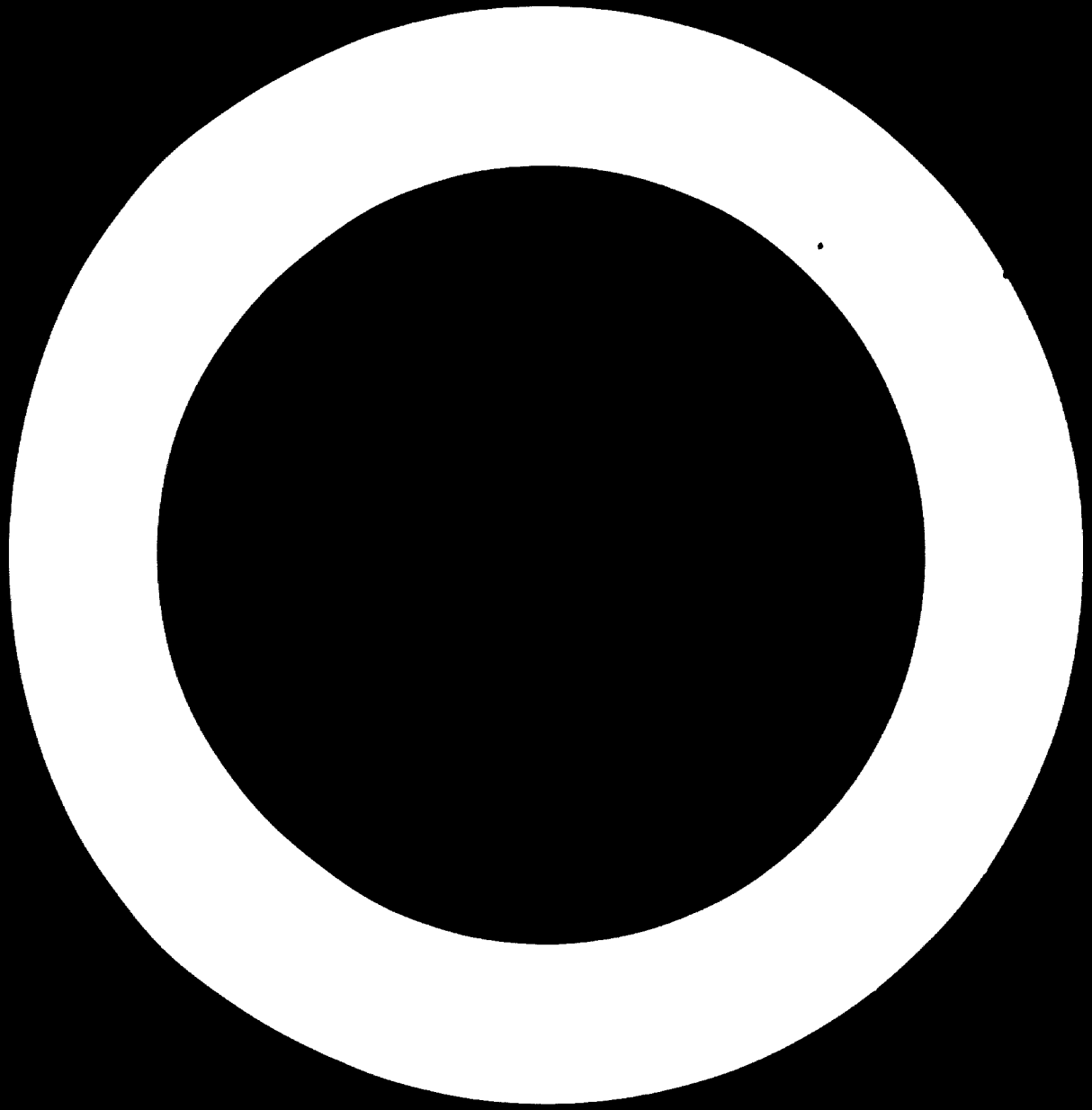
II. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

LRTI still lacks some fur processing equipment, a list of which was left there by the expert on his previous mission.

While lamb skins are supplied to the Turkish fur industry in far greater numbers than any others, it is not correct to base calculations of economic importance on volume alone; some other skins, such as those of foxes and martens, have much greater value per skin. Only when this fact is completely understood can the importance of local fur dressing in Anatolia be judged correctly, since this seems to be the source of quite large quantities of skins of these kinds.

Indeed, as a matter of general policy, it would seem advisable to support such local activities, since they are the main economic activity in those relatively small economic circles which, quite differently from the world-wide economy, support the simple person in the countryside directly and thus enhance the living standards of just that portion of the population that most needs such help. A growing self-reliance as regards the quality of goods produced in such small economic circles would, moreover, have a great influence on the over-all economic situation of any country, but particularly of any developing one. It is for these and similar reasons that the expert greatly favours rural industrial development by encouraging village tanning units in Anatolia.

During his previous mission, the expert had suggested the development of mobile demonstration units stocked with tools, chemicals and printed leaflets of advice. Such units, staffed by experts and travelling through rural areas, could accomplish much. It is a serious disappointment to the expert that this plan has not been implemented. Indeed, it may be asked whether it makes much sense, in the long run, to advise already large production units how to become even larger, or whether another course might be preferable and more fruitful. Nevertheless, it was encouraging to see quite an important attendance by people from small and medium-sized production units at the courses conducted by the expert in Pendik/Istanbul and Izmir.



Annex I

ACTIVITIES PROGRAMME OF THE EXPERT

<u>Dates</u> (1976)	<u>Activities</u>
2 July	Vienna: Briefing at UNIDO headquarters
5 July	Istanbul: Preliminary consultations at the Leather Research and Training Institute (LRTI), Pendik Preparation of the plant visits and the information and training courses Preliminary talks with the local counterpart Preparation of a check-list of the machinery and chemicals required for LRTI and the courses
6 July	Ankara: Briefing at UNDP office by the Assistant Resident Representative
7-9 July	Istanbul: Visits to fur-dressing plants in the Kazlıçeşme tanning area, with offers of advice (annex II)
12 July	Izmir: Preliminary talks at the Chamber of Commerce
12-16 July	Izmir: Information and training course at the Faculty of Agriculture of Aegean University (annex III)
19-28 July	Istanbul: Information and training course at LRTI
29 July	Istanbul: General talks at LRTI Preparation of the general report
30 July	Istanbul: General talks at LRTI Preparation of the technical portion of the report Collection of fur-dressing recipes for the LRTI archives
2 August	Vienna: Debriefing at UNIDO headquarters

Annex II

**FUR-DRESSING PLANTS IN KAZLIÇEŞME/ISTANBUL VISITED AND
TYPES OF FUR ABOUT WHICH ADVICE WAS ASKED AND PROVIDED**

<u>Plants</u>	<u>Types of fur</u>
Tanatar Kürk ve Deri Sanayii (Tanatar Fur and Leather Industry) Demirhane Caddesi 41-43	Squirrel, lamb, fox and rabbit
Chaim Franco Kürk ve Deri Sanayii (Chaim Franco Fur and Leather Industry) Meydan Sokak 4	Lamb and sheep
Dural Kürk Sanayii, Omer Duruk ve Ort. Caracul, marten, lamb, sheep (Dural Fur Industry, Omer Duluk and Partners) Capraz Sokak 5-7	
Karnik Saruyan Kürk Fabrikasi (Karnik Saruyan Fur Factory) Közele Sokak 4-6	Marten, fox, fur velours, lamb
Ahmet Tanatar Kürk Sanayii (Ahmet Tanatar Fur Industry) Capraz Sokak 12-15	Fox, squirrel, rabbit, lamb
Selahattin Bulek Kürk ve Deri Sanayii (Selahattin Bulek Fur and Leather Industry) Kulhane Cikmasik 3	Fur velours, lamb for future production and possible export

Annex III

SUBJECTS COVERED IN THE INFORMATION AND TRAINING COURSES

Aegean University (Ege Universitesi), Izmir, 12-16 July

Day

- 1 Skin soaking: rabbit, fox, otter and lamb
Re-tanning of rabbit skins
Lecture on skin soaking
- 2 Tanning: lamb, fox and rabbit skins
Mordanting rabbit skins for dyeing
Preparation of lamb skins for dyeing
Lectures on tanning methods
- 3 Dyeing rabbit and lamb skins
Greasing and drying fox, rabbit and lamb skins
Lecture on dyeing, re-tanning etc.
- 4 Finishing the articles in hand
Ironing sheep and lamb skins
Shearing and other mechanical operations
Lectures on special dyeing and finishing methods suitable for the local situation

Leather Research and Training Institute, Pendik/Istanbul, 19-28 July

- 1 Skin soaking: fox, rabbit, caracul, marten and calf
Lectures on preservation and soaking
- 2 Washing of skins in hand
Lectures on soaking, prepickling etc.
- 3 Pickling or tanning of fox, rabbit and marten
Pickling of caracul
Preparation of lamb skins for dyeing
Introduction to tanning of fresh lamb skins
Lecture on degreasing and bleaching

- 4 Dry pickling of caracul
Tanning fox, rabbit and lamb skins
Mordanting lamb skins for dyeing
Neutralization of lamb skins in tanning
- 5 Dyeing of lamb skins in hand
Greasing of other skins in hand
Lectures on aspects of tanning
Combination tanning
Lecture on tanning materials and chemicals that are rarely used but which are useful in the present situation in Turkey
- 6 Carding, ironing and shearing dressed lamb skins
Preparation of caracul for black dyeing
Second tanning of lamb skins
Lectures on some general aspects of tanning
- 7 Drumming fox, rabbit, marten and other skins
Greasing lamb skins
Mordanting caracul for dyeing
General lecture on dyes
- 8 Final drumming and finishing of articles on hand
Black dyeing of caracul
Greasing
Lecture on various systems of dyeing
Lectures on machinery, drumming and finishing

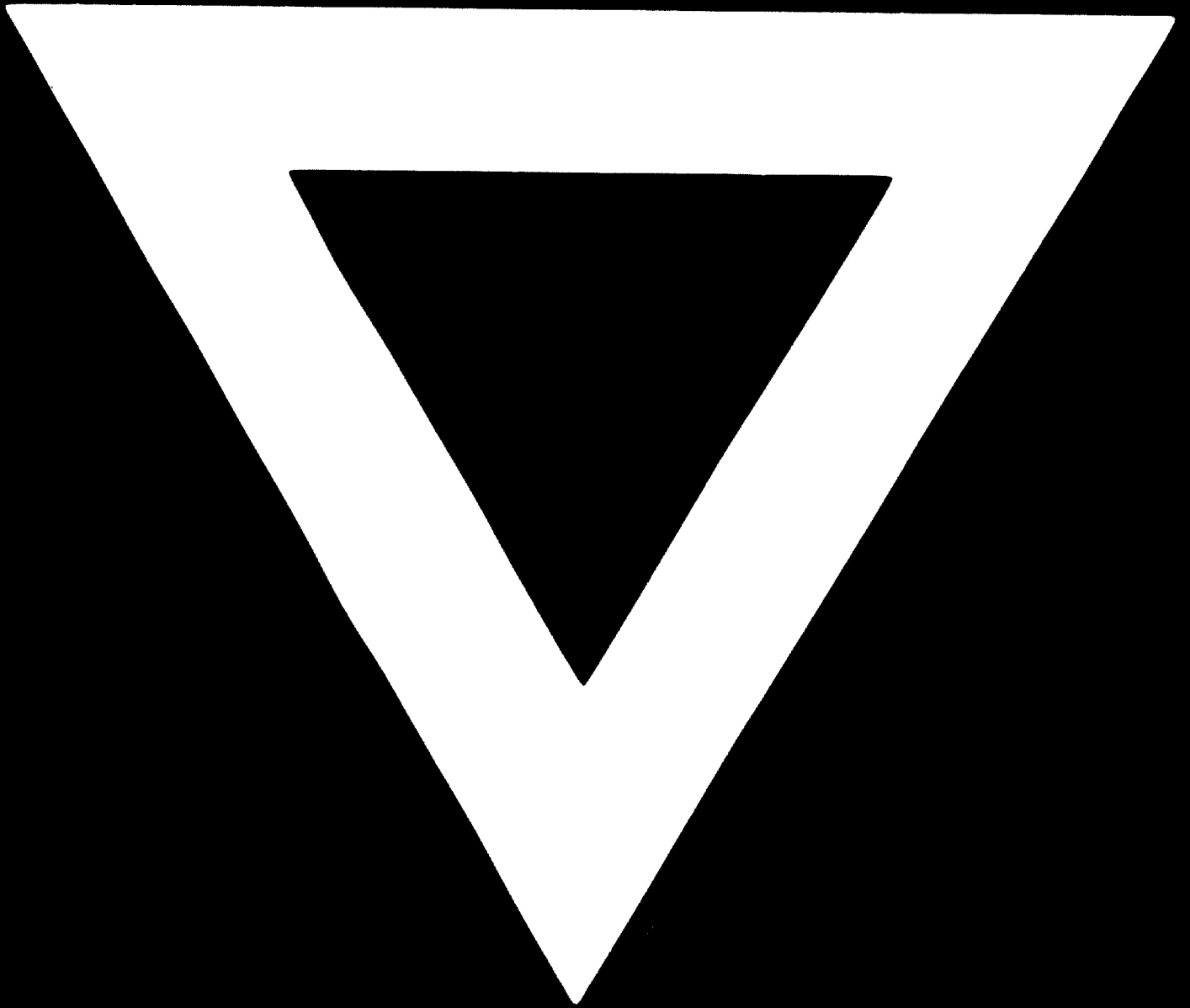
Annex IV

MISSION PERSONNEL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Dates of service</u>
Peter Ebner	Expert in the dressing of fur skins	2 July to 2 August 1976
Ilhan Senses	Local counterpart	5 to 30 July 1976



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